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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL–JUNE, 1928

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RECORD OF CURRENT WORK

THE PINK BOLLWORM

The operations of the pink bollworm field service during the three months covered by this report have been directed primarily toward the suppression of the pink bollworm infestations found in west-central Texas during the past winter and toward preventing any possible spread from that infestation.

The joint resolution, mentioned in the last issue of the Service and Regulatory Announcements, providing for full compensation from Federal funds for cotton growers in noncotton zones to cover their actual and necessary losses due to the enforced nonproduction of cotton and authorizing an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the purpose, passed Congress and was approved May 21, 1928. Under a proviso added to the resolution in committee, such funds would not be available "for compensation in connection with the establishment of a noncotton zone in any county unless and until the live pink bollworm is found within such county or within a radius of five miles thereof." A further restriction provided that the appropriation so authorized would be "available only for compensation for the crop of 1928 unless the State in which any noncotton zone is established shall thereafter appropriate and pay a sum in each year equal to the amount expended in such State by the United States under this authorization."

In pursuance of this resolution, a supplemental estimate for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for this work was, with the approval of the President, submitted to Congress on May 21, 1928, and was incorporated by the Senate committee in its amendments to the second deficiency bill. The language for this appropriation item carried the following proviso, which agreed in substance with the similar proviso in the joint resolution:

"*Provided*, That the appropriation herein made shall be available only for compensation for the crop of 1928, unless the State in which any noncotton zone is established shall thereafter appropriate and pay a sum in each year equal to the amount expended in such State by the United States under this authorization."

On May 23, 1928, the amendment offered by the Senate committee, which provided for the appropriation of $5,000,000 and included the proviso as quoted above, was approved by the Senate. (See Congressional Record, p. 9932.) The following day, without specific reference either to this item, the Department of Agriculture, cotton, or the pink bollworm, certain verbal changes, introduced as "relating to an item which was under consideration yesterday," were proposed on the floor of the Senate and agreed to. In point of fact, these changes applied to this proviso and destroyed the purpose of the joint resolution so far as it applied to the crop of 1928. The amended proviso reads as follows:

"*Provided*, That the appropriation herein made shall be available only for compensation for the crop of 1928, and then only in such State in which any noncotton zone is established as shall appropriate and pay a sum equal to the amount expended in such State by the United States under this authorization."

The clear purpose of the proviso as submitted and as originally approved by the Senate was to meet the situation fully detailed in the preamble to the joint resolution, namely, the inability of Texas, the principal State concerned, under existing conditions to make any payments on account of noncotton zones for the crop of 1928. Under the new wording of the proviso, however, no payments on account of the noncotton zones in Texas can be made under the condition that the State shall pay, on account of such necessary losses, a sum equal to the amount expended in that State by the United States.

No apparent notice was taken of these changes, either in the Senate or the House, by the proponents of the pink-bollworm item, and the department had no means of identifying the obscure verbal changes with the appropriation until after Congress adjourned and distribution was made of the printed copies of the second deficiency act for the fiscal year 1928.

Prior to the passage of the joint resolution referred to above, one county in Texas, namely, Brewster County, in the Big Bend area, where the pink bollworm is so abundant that living specimens can be found at any time of the year, had been declared a noncotton zone by that State. This county, which is the only one in which a noncotton zone has been declared, involves production of only some 500 acres, and the Federal cost in the enforcement of a noncotton zone in this area would be comparatively small.

It would seem to be most unfortunate that a noncotton zone could not have been established as to the seven counties in the western extension area in connection with the crop of 1928. The eradication effort would have then had the advantage of being undertaken at the very incipiency of the infestation and would have been further supported by an apparently very large winter kill of larvæ in the field, and incidentally by the intensive clean-up and disinfection of seed on farm premises, at gins, and oil mills. A more favorable period for eradication work will not return; but it is possible that with the existing quarantine controls spread can be prevented, and if infestation develops later this year (1928) a noncotton zone can be declared effective as to the crop of 1929.

SUPPRESSION OF WEST-CENTRAL TEXAS OUTBREAK

In order to destroy any pink bollworms which might be hibernating in seed stored in gins and oil mills and on farms, all cottonseed remaining within the regulated area was sterilized before planting and all cotton gins, oil mills, and other concentration centers were thoroughly cleaned of carry-over material.

In the seed sterilization work the board and the State of Texas have been especially favored by the fullest possible cooperation on the part of county agents, chambers of commerce, and particularly of the farmers concerned. In 14 seed heaters operated under the supervision of 35 Federal and State inspectors 310,416 bushels (nearly 10,000,000 pounds) of seed were sterilized. Cotton from the sterilized seed has come up to a fine stand, and this has dispelled such fears as the farmers might have entertained relative to the effect of sterilization on the germination of their planting seed.

Immediately following the seed sterilization, inspectors who had been assigned to this task supervised the thorough cleaning of all cotton gins, numbering 47, in the involved territory. In this work the men cleaned out thoroughly all machinery and all parts of the building housing it; also all seed and storage houses as well as the gin yards. Material cleaned from the gins and premises thereof was burned. Seven oil mills located close to the involved area, which handled over 90 per cent of the 1927 seed crop shipped out for crushing purposes, have been thoroughly cleaned, with the exception of one on which work was delayed because of the long crushing season.

TRACING SUSPECTED SHIPMENTS

Records of the movement of cotton seed, cotton lint, household goods, and farm equipment for 1925, 1926, and 1927 have been investigated and followed up in accordance with plans previously outlined. A force of about 15 inspectors was assigned to this work.

The amount of cotton seed which was found to have moved from the infested counties of the western extension for crushing purposes is as follows:

Crop	Number of cars of seed moved
1925	763
1926	1,155
1927	925

The records for the three years showed that these seed shipments went to 43 different localities in the State of Texas. Only three cars of seed from the infested counties went outside of the State and all three of these shipments represented seed of the 1926 crop which was shipped to Roswell, N. Mex., a point already in the quarantined area at that time.

The tracing records showed that only 33 less-than-car-lot shipments from the 1927 crop went out of the area. All but 4 of these shipments were disposed of by burning, crushing, feeding or otherwise. Of the 4 remaining shipments 1 was fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas under vacuum, 1 was burned except for 2 bushels, which were planted, and the remaining 2 were planted—70 bushels at Garrison, N. Mex., and 2 bushels at Crockett, Tex.

In view of the extremely light infestation in the newly involved counties, cotton lint was not traced to ultimate destination, but the records were studied to determine the point to which the lint was first shipped when it left the

infested area. Such shipments were made by over 400 different firms or individuals and amounted to 76,910 bales from the 1925 crop, 119,904 bales from the 1926 crop, and 89,729 bales from the 1927 crop.

The movement of cotton linters was also given some attention, but the exact number of bales secured from cottonseed produced inside the regulated area can not be given, owing to the fact that the oil mills making the shipments all purchased seed from a wide extent of territory, most of which is not involved in the present infestation.

One of the primary objects of tracing the movement of cotton products is that of determining the localities to which the pink bollworm might have spread in commerce before the infestation was discovered. These localities will be carefully scouted during the coming crop season and for several future years, in order that any such infestations may be discovered while they are incipient and while eradication is still possible.

Efforts are being made to prevent reinfestation of the newly infested counties from the areas in which the insect is more generally distributed. For this purpose seven temporary road stations were placed on the roads leading east from the Pecos Valley and were operated night and day during the cotton-planting season and during the period that seed sterilization was going on. It is believed that any possible influx of planting seed from the older infested area west of the Pecos River was prevented in this manner.

Effective April 2, 1928, the State of Texas amended its pink bollworm regulations to include all of Loving, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, Midland, Martin, Dawson, and Glasscock Counties, and parts of Borden and Howard Counties. This was followed by an amendment to the Federal regulations effective April 25, 1928, under the provisions of which the same territory was brought under restriction. One of these counties (Loving) had been previously included under the provisions of the Federal quarantine.

PARLATORIA DATE-SCALE ERADICATION

Surveys and control operations directed against the Parlatoria date scale in the United States have been pressed vigorously. Inspection of the palms in the Coachella Valley was completed during May and all inspectors, except such as were needed to carry out suppression operations in known infestations in that valley, were transferred to the Imperial Valley and to Arizona to determine the conditions in those localities.

During the quarter, 119,455 palms were inspected, 746 of which were found infested with the Parlatoria scale.

The work may be summarized as follows:

ARIZONA

Phoenix district:	
Estimated palm inspections	5,000
Number of infested properties found	5
Number of infested palms found	25
Yuma district:	
Estimated palm inspections	3,000
Number of palms (ornamental) infested	3

CALIFORNIA

Coachella Valley district:	
Number palm inspections	110,155
Number of properties continued infested	11
Number of properties new infestations	2
Total infested properties	13
(City of Indio considered as one property.)	
Number of palms found infested	687
Imperial Valley district:	
Estimated number palm inspections	1,300
Number of infested properties	8
Number of infested palms	31
Number of palms located to date, scouting in Calipatra district	4,036

The field personnel at the close of the quarter included 21 inspectors and laborers. Infested palms are being pruned and torched or otherwise treated upon discovery.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The fourth meeting of the National Plant Board was held in Washington, D. C., on June 25 and 26, closing with a joint conference with the Federal Horticultural Board, at which national and State plant quarantine policies were discussed. The National Plant Board is made up of two members from each of the four regional plant boards—the eastern, the western, the central, and the southern. The latter boards include as members all the State nursery inspection officers of the regions concerned. The purpose of the National Plant Board is to assist in bringing about uniformity in the promulgation and enforcement of plant quarantines and to maintain contact between the Federal and State authorities, especially between the Federal Horticultural Board and the regional plant boards. The National Plant Board is in position to bring to the Federal Horticultural Board and the Secretary of Agriculture the viewpoint of the country on plant quarantine affairs, and the Secretary and officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have expressed their appreciation of the service the National Plant Board renders. The members of the National Plant Board are Lee A. Strong, California, chairman; Dr. Wilmon Newell, Florida, vice chairman; R. E. McDonald, Texas; W. A. McCubbin, Pennsylvania; Prof. George A. Dean, Kansas; M. L. Dean, Idaho; Prof. A. G. Ruggles, Minnesota; and Prof. W. C. O'Kane, New Hampshire.

Soil treatments for the purpose of attempting the eradication of the Japanese beetle at certain outlying points of supposed infestation in Maryland, central Delaware, southern Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, were begun by the Bureau of Entomology in April and completed early in June.

The host-free period maintained in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas for the purpose of completing the extermination of the Mexican fruit worm, was started for the season on March 1. All citrus fruits still remaining on the trees at this time were picked and either marketed, destroyed, or placed in cold storage. Peaches, plums, and other fruits which normally ripen between March 1 and October 1 are not permitted to exist within the regulated areas, the State of Texas requiring that the trees either be cut down or the fruits removed before ripening starts. A large per cent of the owners of such trees have destroyed them, and, according to reports of the inspectors on the 1st of June, all such fruit had been picked by that time while still too immature to be susceptible to fruit worm attack.

The attention of the Federal Horticultural Board has been called to the presence of the European larch canker in three localities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. After consultation with the authorities of the two States concerned, an eradication program under State authority was determined upon. The host range of the disease includes a large number of valuable coniferous forest trees of the United States, and every attempt is to be made to accomplish its total eradication before there is opportunity for it to spread from the limited regions where it has been found to occur.

Under an amendment to the European corn-borer quarantine regulations effective on June 1, New York City was brought within the area regulated on account of that insect. Ear corn produced in uninfested localities will be allowed movement, under permit, from that city during June and July until the crop from Long Island and other infested districts begins to reach the market. Thereafter all sweet corn reaching New York must be disposed of within the "one-generation" regulated area. The inspectors of the Japanese beetle field service are assisting in the enforcement of this provision.

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

CONFERENCE ON WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

JUNE 5, 1928.

A conference is called by the Federal Horticultural Board at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for June 27, 1928 at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of modifying the requ rements governing the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and of currant and gooseberry plants on account of the white pine blister rust.

Fifteen States have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected with this disease, namely, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wash ngton and Wisconsin. Five-leafed pines originating in these States are not at present allowed to be moved into noninfected States nor from heavily to more lightly infected ones.

European black currant plants, which are especially susceptible to attack by the blister rust and are more likely to carry it than other varieties of currants and gooseberr es, are permitted movement interstate only within 12 of the Great Plains and Southern States, where five-leafed pines either do not grow or are not of economic importance.

Currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants may, under the present regulations, be shipped interstate anywhere in the United States except into certain limited blister-rust control areas, provided that such movement from the States designated as infected is l mited to certain less-susceptible varieties moving under special conditions. Those permitted movement from infected States are cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants, and the condit ons under which they may be shipped have included not only late summer inspect on of the premises on which they were grown, but also inspection of environs of the nursery, dormancy and defoliation, d pping in lime-sulphur solution, and a limitation of the shipping season to the late fall, winter, and early spring months.

Since these regulations were adopted two years ago, scientific investigations have indicated that it may be possible to modify these requirements in some degree without increasing the danger of the distribution of the blister rust to new localities. The conference on June 27 will include discussion of the desirability and safety of the following proposals:

(*a*) That five-leafed pines be permitted wider movement from the generally infected areas of New York and the New England States into more lightly infected States, when they have been raised from seed in a nursery free of Ribes (currant and gooseberry plants) and further protected against blister-rust infection by a Ribes-free zone surrounding the premises.

(*b*) That Federal permits be issued for the interstate movement of inspected cultivated red and white currants, mountain currants, and cultivated gooseberry plants under the sole requirement that they be dipped in lime-sulphur solution before shipment, discontinuing the present practice of requiring an inspection of the vicinity of the nursery.

(*c*) That the shipment of permitted species of currant and gooseberry plants from the infected States be discontinued at an earlier date in the spring than at present so as to make feasible the removal of the dormancy requirement for such spring shipments by limiting the movement of Ribes to the period prior to that in which aeciospores are produced on the pines, and that slightly earlier fall shipment of defoliated plants be allowed.

(*d*) That the declaration of contents as now required for the shipment of blister-rust host plants be eliminated. It is understood that all such packages must meet the conditions of permit and certification required under the quarantine.

Consideration will be given to such other proposed changes as may be presented to the Federal Horticultural Board at this conference.

The desirability of bringing up this subject for full discussion at the present time has been urged by State officials and leading nurserymen.

It is anticipated that any changes adopted as a result of this conference will be announced in time to become effective for the fall shipping season.

CANADIAN CHRISTMAS TREE QUARANTINE (NO. 57)

CHRISTMAS TREES MAY NOW BE IMPORTED FROM QUEBEC AS GYPSY-MOTH DANGER IS OVER

(Press notice)

JUNE 28, 1928.

Christmas trees and greens may be imported into the United States from the Province of Quebec, Canada, on and after July 1 as the result of an order just signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture. The revocation of the quarantine was the result of the eradication of the gypsy moth in that Province, which was confirmed by field surveys made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The importation of Christmas trees and greens will now involve no risk of the introduction of this pest.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINE NO. 57 (FOREIGN)

(Effective on and after July 1, 1928)

Having determined, as a result of the apparent eradication of the gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, which has been confirmed by field surveys made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, that the risk of introducing this pest into the United States is no longer involved in the importation of Christmas trees and greens from that Province, now, therefore, I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes, 315), do hereby revoke Notice of Quarantine No. 57 (Foreign), and remove the quarantine established thereby from the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada; such revocation to take effect July 1, 1928.

Done at Washington this 27th day of June, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] (Signed) C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 43)

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE REVISED TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL TERRITORY

(Press notice)

MAY 23, 1928.

The area under quarantine on account of the European corn borer has been enlarged to include all that part of New York State not heretofore under regulation, according to an announcement by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. The amendment becomes effective June 1, 1928. The newly added territory amounts to eight entire counties and parts of two additional counties in southeastern New York, including New York City.

The effect of the amendment will be to prohibit the movement of cornstalks, ears, and other parts or débris of corn and broomcorn plants from this region interstate to points outside the regulated areas, and to require certification for shelled corn and clean seed of broomcorn so moved .

MODIFICATION OF EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The amendment which follows adds to the areas designated as regulated on account of the European corn borer all that part of New York State not here-

tofore included. The effect is to place the entire State (except Fishers Island in Suffolk County) under the regulations which apply to the "one-generation area."

(Signed) C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF (QUARANTINE NO. 43 (SIXTH REVISION)

(Effective on and after June 1, 1928)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, which were promulgated December 29, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits:

TWO-GENERATION AREA

Massachusetts (eastern section).—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; and Ashburnham, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Douglass, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northboro, Northbridge, Princeton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Westboro, West Boylston, Westminster, and Worcester, in *Worcester County.*

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford; and Brookfield, Effingham, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* Stoddard, in *Cheshire County;* Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

Maine.—County of York; and Baldwin, Brunswick, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Portland, Scarboro, Sebago, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, and Yarmouth, in *Cumberland County;* Porter in *Oxford County;* Bath, Topsham, and West Bath in *Sagadahoc County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Connecticut.—East Lyme, Groton, New London, Stonington, and Waterford, in *New London County.*

New York.—Fishers Island in *Suffolk County.*

ONE-GENERATION AREA

Vermont.—Arlington, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Bennington, and Pownal, in *Bennington County.*

Massachusetts (western section).—Adams, Alford, Clarksburg, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hancock, Lanesboro, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Pittsfield, Richmond, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, and Williamstown, in *Berkshire County.*

New York.—The entire State (except Fishers Island in *Suffolk County*).

New Jersey.—Bayonne and Jersey City, in *Hudson County;* and Woodbridge, in *Middlesex County.*

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland, and Wyoming; and Bedford, Bloomfield,

Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Springs, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury, in *Bedford County;* Benton, Briar Creek, Center, Fishing Creek, Greenwood, Hemlock, Jackson, Madison, Montour, Mt. Pleasant, Orange, Pine, Scott, and Sugar Loaf, in *Columbia County;* Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Franklin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, and Washington, in *Fayette County;* Aleppo, Center, Cumberland, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Monongahela, Morgan, Morris, Richhill, Washington, and Whiteley, in *Greene County;* Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Todd, Union, Walker, Warriorsmark, West, and Wood, in *Huntingdon County;* Anthony, Cooper, Derry, Liberty, Limestone, Mahoning, Valley, and West Hemlock, in *Montour County;* Delaware, East Chillisquaque, Lewis, Lower Augusta, Point Rockefeller, Turbot, Upper Augusta, and West Chillisquaque, in *Northumberland County;* Allegheny, Black, Brothersvalley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford, Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stonycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot, in *Somerset County.*

West Virginia.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio.

Ohio.—Counties of Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Morrow, Ottawa, Paulding, Portage, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot; and Colerain and Pease, in *Belmont County;* German, Harmony, Moorefield, Pike, Pleasant, and Springfield, in *Clark County;* Liberty, Richland, Violet, and Walnut, in *Fairfield County;* Canaan, Darby, Deer Creek, Fairfield, Jefferson, Monroe, Oak Run, Pike, Pleasant, Range, Summerford, and Union, in *Madison County;* Brown, Elizabeth, Lost Creek, Spring Creek, Staunton, and Washington, in *Miami County;* Monroe, in *Muskingum County;* Clayton, Hopewell, Madison, Reading, and Thorn, in *Perry County;* Scioto, in *Pickaway County.*

Michigan.—Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Iosco, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne; and Aloha, Benton, Forest, Grant, Maple Grove, and Waverly, in *Cheboygan County;* Brady, Charleston, Climax, Comstock, Cooper, Kalamazoo, Pavilion, Portage, Richland, Ross, Schoolcraft, Texas, and Wakeshma, in *Kalamazoo County;* Bourret and Sheridan, in *Gladwin County;* Homer, Ingersoll, Larkin, Lee, Midland, and Mt. Haley, in *Midland County;* Burr Oak, Colon, Fawn River, Leonidas, Nottawa, Sherman, Sturgis, and White Pigeon, in *St. Joseph County.*

Indiana.—Counties of Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Elkhart, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley; and Clear Creek, Dallas, Huntington, Jackson, Lancaster, Polk, Rock Creek, Salamonie, Union, and Warren, in *Huntington County;* Bear Creek, Green, Jackson, Knox, Madison, Noble, Penn, Wabash, and Wayne, in *Jay County;* Clay, Etna, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Monroe, Plain, Prairie, Scott, Seward, Tippecanoe, Turkey Creek, Van Buren, Washington, and Wayne, in *Kosciusko County;* Bourbon and German, in *Marshall County;* Jackson, in *Randolph County;* Clay, German, Harris, Madison, Penn, and Portage, in *St. Joseph County;* Chester, Noble, Lagro, Paw Paw, and Pleasant, in *Wabash County;* Harrison, Jefferson, Lancaster, Liberty, Nottingham, Rock Creek, and Union, in *Wells County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after June 1, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of May, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), quarantining the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, on account of the European corn borer, effective January 1, 1928, given notice that regulation 3 thereof has been amended, effective June 1, 1928, to read as per copy inclosed herewith. This amendment adds to the areas designated as regulated, all that part of New York State not heretofore included.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE.
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt.)

Received this notice and the copy of amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), mentioned therein, this _____ day of _____, 1928.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of New York.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective June 1, 1928. This amendment adds to the areas designated as regulated in regulation 3 thereof all that part of New York State not heretofore included. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in The World, New York, N. Y., May 30, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 5, 1928.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective June 1, 1928, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the European corn borer infestation by adding eight entire counties and parts of two additional counties in the State of New York.

Under Quarantine Order No. 43, corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, all sorghums and sudan grass, shall not be accepted for mailing from any point in the one-generation area (your office is within that area) to any point outside of such area, except that clean shelled corn and clean seed of broom corn may be so moved when accompanied with a certificate of inspection issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. These restrictions apply throughout the entire year.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to above from the infested area designated in the quarantine order and amendments thereto is subject to the restrictions of that order, and all concerned will please be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF EUROPEAN CHESTNUTS SHIPPING SEASON 1928–29

HB–215 JUNE 14, 1928.

The entry and commercial distribution of European chestnuts under permit for the season 1928–29 is conditioned upon freedom of these shipments from living larvæ of the European codling moth and grubs of chestnut weevils.

An urgent request was made by the chestnut importers and the commercial attaché of the Royal Italian Embassy that the exporters be given another opportunity to demonstrate their ability to eliminate insect infestation by suitable treatment of the chestnuts in the country of origin, such treatment to be limited in Italy to the maximum of three plants located at appropriate ports of export. The department has agreed to permit the entry of chestnuts so treated, provided that inspection at the port of first arrival reveals them to be free from living larvæ of the insects referred to above.

In the event that shipments infested with living insects arrive, such shipments must be promptly exported, unless provision has been previously made for the disinfection of such shipments as a condition of entry, under methods and conditions approved by the department. It is understood that these conditions shall include immediate availability of plants with capacity to handle the shipments promptly, and, if hot water is used, provided with efficient driers, and that such plants shall be within the confines of the port of first arrival and at locations approved by the Department and accessible by lighterage. In view of the necessity of having a Federal inspector at each plant, the number of such plants shall not exceed two.

Shipments infested with living insects must be promptly moved by lighter to an approved plant for treatment under the supervision of representatives of the board. No provision will be made for transfer of the infested shipments by truck or railway car from the docks to the treating plants.

This order governing the entry and commercial distribution of European chestnuts under permit for the season of 1928–29 is based on the understanding reached at the conference held in Washington, June 6.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF BANANAS

HB–216 JUNE 30, 1928.

Regulation 6 of Quarantine 56 (Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine) includes the following provision:

"Should any shipment of fruits or vegetables be found to be so infested with fruit flies or other dangerous pests that in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture it can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, or to contain leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise, the entire shipment may be refused entry."

In the case of bananas, the portion of the foregoing paragraph which particularly applies and *is to be strictly enforced* as a condition of entry is the

requirement of freedom from "leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise." All persons concerned, therefore, in the importation of bananas are advised that the entry of shipments which contain leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, as above, will, for the present, be conditioned upon the fumigation of the shipments in the holds of the vessels transporting them to this country, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

One of the important risks from the traffic in this fruit is from the citrus black fly, the establishment of which in the United States would be a very serious menace to our citrus industry. There are possibilities of entry of other important insect pests with bananas, largely, however, in connection with fresh leafage or twigs. To determine the pest risk from black fly and other insects a survey of the banana districts of the principal countries exporting bananas to the United States will be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture as a basis for any additional safeguards.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE AMENDED

(Press notice)

April 20, 1928.

An amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine, slightly modifying the requirements governing the interstate movement of farm products and cut flowers from the regulated area to outside points, was announced to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture. The change, which becomes effective June 15, exempts mushrooms and broom corn from certification, and requires inspection and certification of all regulated farm products and cut flowers shipped interstate by boat from the markets of New York City, irrespective of origin.

Issued April 18, 1928.

MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment modifies paragraph *a* (1) of Regulation 5 by adding mushrooms and broom corn to the list of articles exempted from regulation, and changes paragraph *a* (2) and *b* (3) by requiring certification of regulated farm products and cut flowers shipped interstate by boat from the markets of New York City, irrespective of origin.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS (SIXTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Effective on and after June 15, 1928]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated March 21, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 5. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS AND CUT FLOWERS

No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of farm products and cut flowers between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(*a*) Farm products and cut flowers for which certification is not received between June 15 and October 15, inclusive:

(1) Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes when free from soil, watermelons, dried fruits, dried vegetables, seeds, grains, mushrooms, broom corn, and, when used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables, hay and straw.

(2) Farm products (except green sweet or sugar corn and beans in the pod) and cut flowers moved interstate from the markets of New York City, (i) unless the routing is such that the articles so moved would pass through the regulated area of New Jersey or (ii) unless such articles are consigned to move by boat to points outside thereof.

(*b*) Farm products and cut flowers for which certification is required between June 15 and October 15, inclusive:

Between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, farm products and cut flowers (except such as are exempted under the provisions of section (*a*) of this regulation) shall not be moved interstate to points outside of the regulated area except under certification as to freedom from infestation with the Japanese beetle. The conditions of certification are as follows:

(1) Farm products and cut flowers which have been handled or treated in manner and by method to free them from any infestation satisfactory to the inspector may be certified for interstate movement to points outside the regulated area. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection.

(2) Farm products and cut flowers originating outside of and concentrated within the regulated area may be certified by the inspector for movement interstate to points outside the regulated area when such shipment is made directly from the freight yards or unloading docks, subject to compliance by the shipper with provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment.

(3) Farm products and cut flowers moved to points outside of the regulated area from the markets of New York City must be certified (i) if the articles so moved consist of green sweet or sugar corn or beans in the pod, or (ii) if the routing is via New Jersey, or (iii) if such articles are consigned to move by boat to points outside thereof.

(4) Farm products and cut flowers when grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists may be certified by such inspector for direct interstate shipment from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated area.

(5) Certification of farm products and cut flowers for interstate movement from freight yards, docks, or markets in the regulated area to points outside such area may be withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight, resulting in large numbers of beetles in such freight yards, docks, or markets.

This amendment shall be effective on and after June 15, 1928, and shall cancel and supersede amendment 2 to the rules and regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48, which was promulgated August 3, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of April, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has by amendment No. 4 to the Rules and Regulations (sixth revision) Sup-

plemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, effective on and after June 15, 1928, given notice that regulation 5 has been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of amendment No. 4 to the Rules and Regulations (sixth revision) Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1928.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

United States Department of Agriculture, office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1928. Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sixth revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, effective on and after June 15, 1928. This amendment modifies regulation 5 by exempting mushrooms and broom corn from certification and by requiring certification for regulated farm products and cut flowers moved interstate by boat from New York City, irrespective of origin. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., May 15, 1928; The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., May 24, 1928; The World, New York, N. Y., May 12, 1928; The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1928; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., May 16, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 21, 1928.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: With reference to the letter addressed to you under date of November 8, 1927, concerning quarantine order No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, there is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Amendment No. 4 to Rules and Regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to notice of that quarantine.

As indicated in the introductory note, paragraph 1 of section (*a*) of Regulation 5 is modified by adding mushrooms and broom corn to the list of articles exempted from regulation, and numbered paragraphs 2 of section (*a*) and 3 of section (*b*) of Regulation 5 are changed to require certification of regulated farm products and cut flowers shipped interstate by boat from the markets of New York City, irrespective of origin.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NARCISSUS BULB QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 62)

NARCISSUS QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

(Press notice)

APRIL 11, 1928.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced a modification of the regulations governing the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs grown in this country. Most of the changes are of a minor nature and relate only to the details of administration.

The principal features of the regulations heretofore in effect have been retained. These include the requirement that all narcissus bulbs moving from one State to another must either be certified as free from infestation or be treated. Certification as to freedom from infestation is conditioned upon two inspections; the first during the blossoming period of the plants and the other when the bulbs are in storage. In addition to the inspections, the grower must furnish evidence that the bulbs at the time of planting the previous year were either free from infestation or were treated.

Under the regulations as revised, provision is made for the certification of bulbs which have been forced in greenhouses, only the warehouse inspection being required in such cases. As such forced bulbs have occasionally been subject to infestation while in the hands of the florists, this inspection is necessary for protection, but the blossoming period inspection required of all outdoor-grown bulbs is not believed essential. Such bulbs are certified before reaching the florists in the fall and are used for the production of cut flowers during the winter.

A further restriction has been added to the marking requirements. In addition to the regulation that all narcissus bulbs shipped interstate by the grower shall bear a Federal certificate of inspection, it is now provided that every container of broken lots of certified narcissus bulbs packed by dealers for reshipment interstate, shall bear a tag or label signed by the shipper certifying to compliance with the regulations.

A few additional minor changes are made in the regulations, including the adoption of a single type of shipping certificate, and slight modifications in the details of treatment, and in the form of application. Those interested may secure copies of the complete regulations by addressing the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for the latest revision of the regulations under Quarantine No. 62.

REVISED REGULATIONS UNDER NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 62

(Effective on and after May 15, 1928)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the regulations governing narcissus inspection and certification for interstate movement includes several minor changes but retains the important features of the regulations heretofore in effect.

The changes affecting shippers are substantially the following: Provision is made for certification in cases where, for lack of previous inspections, an affirmation as to prior certification of the planting stock can not be made by the grower; certification of bulbs forced in greenhouses is authorized on the basis of a warehouse inspection only; treatment requirements are modified in cases where bulb flies but no eelworms have been discovered on inspection; a single form of grower's shipping certificate is adopted; reshipments of broken lots taken from certified shipments are required to bear a label signed by the shipper certifying to compliance with the regulations; the application and affirmation forms are combined into one, and regulations 7 and 8 are added.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 62

(Effective on and after July 15, 1926)

I, WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine each and every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after July 15, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no narcissus bulbs shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or carried by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of July, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 62

(Effective on and after May 15, 1928)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

Narcissus bulbs.—Bulbs of the genus Narcissus, including paper whites, daffodils, jonquils, the so-called Chinese sacred lily or Chinese narcissus, and other species of this genus.

Bulb flies.—The greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.) and the lesser bulb flies (*Eumerus* spp.).

Eelworms.—Tylenchus dipsaci Kuehn, and any other eelworms attacking narcissus bulbs.

Inspector.—Either (*a*) an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, or (*b*) an official State inspector duly commissioned to act also as an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Certificates.—The certification as a condition of interstate movement prescribed in regulation 3.

REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF NARCISSUS BULBS

Narcissus bulbs and potted narcissus plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from one State or District of the United States into or through any other State or District unless and until they have been certified, in compliance with the requirements of regulation 3 hereof, and unless the container is marked as prescribed in regulation 5.

No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the movement of cut flowers of narcissus.

REGULATION 3. CONDITIONS GOVERNING CERTIFICATION

Certification of narcissus bulbs for interstate movement will be conditioned on either inspection showing freedom from infestation; i. e., without treatment, see section (*a*), or treatment, see section (*b*).

(*a*) *Certification without treatment.*—Certification for interstate movement of narcissus bulbs without treatment shall be based upon compliance with all the following conditions: *Provided*, That in the case of bulbs which have been forced under glass the field inspection described in paragraph (1) following may be omitted.

(1) Field inspection, during the period beginning immediately prior to flowering and terminating before the maturity and shriveling of the flower, shall fail to disclose any bulb fly or eelworm infestation whatever: *Provided*, That in connection with any plat or field which may disclose, as a result of the required field inspection, so slight an infestation as to make it possible, in the judgment of the inspector, to eliminate the infestation by roguing out the diseased or infested bulbs and, if necessary, taking out or sterilizing, or both, the infected soil, and the inspector shall so advise the grower, then if the grower shall carry out the sanitary measures indicated and shall so affirm, and the crop shall, on crop inspection, prove to the satisfaction of the inspector to be free from infestation, such crop may be given certification without disinfection.

(2) Crop inspection, either at the time of lifting of the bulbs or in the place of storage or assemblage of the bulbs, shall fail to disclose any bulb fly or eelworm infestation whatever.

(3) As a condition for the certification provided for above, the grower will be required to present, in his application (see Appendix C) evidence satisfactory to the said inspector that, prior to the planting of the crop concerned, all of the planting stock, unless certified as above as apparently uninfested, was disinfected in the same manner and method as herein required as a condition of interstate movement of the resulting crop: *Provided*, That in the case of plantings which have never before been inspected, other evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the planting stock had not been secured from, nor mixed with narcissus bulbs secured from, infested sources in previous years will be accepted as meeting this condition.

(4) The issuance of Federal certificates as to freedom from infestation, authorizing interstate movement without treatment, shall be conditioned upon the State requiring, as a condition of intrastate movement, that all bulbs produced for distribution or sale within the State shall be given the inspection and certification and, if found to be infested, the treatment required in this regulation for interstate movement.

(*b*) *Certification based on treatment.*—The certification of narcissus bulbs other than that which may properly be authorized under (*a*) shall not be made unless and until such bulbs have been disinfected or treated under the direction of, and in manner satisfactory to, the inspector, and so certified by the inspector, as follows:

(1) If an eelworm infestation (either with or without bulb flies) was disclosed during either field or warehouse inspection, or if the bulbs did not receive either or both such inspections, all bulbs to be certified from the planting shall be immersed in hot water maintained at a temperature of not less than 110° and not more than 111.5° F., for not less than two and one-half hours computed from the time the water regains the loss of temperature occasioned when the bulbs are submerged. Equipment[1] for this purpose must be approved in advance by an inspector.

(2) If an infestation of bulb flies alone was disclosed during either field or storage inspection, the bulbs shall either (*i*) be treated with hot water at from 110° to 111.5° F. for a period of one hour, computed from the time the water regains the loss of temperature occasioned when the bulbs are submerged; or (*ii*) be fumigated with carbon disulphide, at a temperature of between 60° and 90°, at a dosage of not less than 2½ pounds nor more than 3 pounds per 100 cubic feet of space, introduced under a 21-inch mercurial vacuum; the bulbs to remain in the gas for a period of two hours computed from the time the vacuum has been reduced to zero; or (*iii*) be given such other treatment as the Federal Horticultural Board shall hereafter authorize.

(3) In the event that equipment approved for the treatment prescribed in this regulation is not available within the State where the bulbs are grown, permits may be issued by the Federal Horticultural Board for the movement of such bulbs to a near-by State for treatment.

Based on the inspection required in sections (*a*) and (*b*) of this regulation, the inspector designated for the State concerned will issue to each grower a certificate either of inspection (Form 388) or disinfection (Form 389), and such number of shipping certificates (Form 391) based thereon as may be necessary for the movement of the crop certified. Such certificates will be issued only

[1] Detailed information regarding this equipment will be supplied by the Federal Horticultural Board on request. Circulation of the water during treatment, and prompt cooling and drying of the bulbs following it, are important.

for the bulbs which have actually been inspected by the inspector, and the use of such certificates in connection with bulbs which have not been inspected as provided in this regulation is unlawful.

REGULATION 4. APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION

Persons growing narcissus bulbs with the intention of requesting certification for the movement of the crop interstate should make application (Form 471) for inspection to the inspector designated for the State concerned, one month or more in advance of the blossoming period of the plants. The application shall show the variety and estimated number of the bulbs which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location; the date when the blossoming period normally begins; the source from which the bulbs were obtained before planting; the number and class of the inspection certificate covering them at that time; and, if treated before planting, the date and nature of treatment if known.

The grower shall later notify the inspector (*a*) when the blossoming of the plants is about to begin in order that the field inspection may be made at the proper time, and (*b*) when the bulbs have been harvested, cleaned, and sorted, and are ready for warehouse inspection. Applicants will be required to assemble the bulbs to be inspected and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused.

REGULATION 5. MARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

(*a*) Every crate, box, or other container of narcissus bulbs offered for interstate movement by the grower thereof shall have securely attached to it the shipping certificate provided for in regulation 3. In the case of a carload shipment, such certificate shall also accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to the shipment.

(*b*) Such certification shall remain and continue as a condition of any reshipments of such certified bulbs for interstate movement in original containers.

(*c*) Certified narcissus bulbs taken from crates or other original containers for reshipment interstate in smaller lots shall have securely attached to each container a tag or label signed by the shipper thereof reading as follows: "The undersigned certifies that the narcissus bulbs contained herein were taken from a shipment of narcissus bulbs certified by the Federal Horticultural Board under Notice of Quarantine No. 62."

REGULATION 6. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS

Outstanding certificates may be withdrawn and further certification may be refused as to any grower or shipper who has violated any of the rules and regulations herein provided governing the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs or who has falsely labeled or mislabeled any shipment with the intent of evading any of the provisions of these rules and regulations, or who has made any false statement or representation in connection with securing any certificate.

REGULATION 7. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

Any car, crate, or other container, moved or offered for movement interstate, which contains or may contain articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by this quarantine and these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by inspectors at any time or place.

REGULATION 8. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Narcissus bulbs and plants may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board.

These revised rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after May 15, 1928, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated April 15, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of April, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

APPENDIX A.—FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR BULBS CERTIFIED AS APPARENTLY FREE FROM INFESTATION

Form 388

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS, CERTIFICATION OF APPARENT FREEDOM FROM INFESTATION

Date_____ State_____ Serial No. _____

This is to certify that I have given the narcissus bulbs covered by this certificate the field and crop inspections required in regulation 3, section (*a*), of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, as revised, and have found said bulbs to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms. They are therefore permitted to move interstate.

_____ _____
(Name of grower) (Address of grower)

_____ _____
(Date of first examination) (Date of second examination)

_____
(Quantity of bulbs)

Void after June 30, _____.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

By _____
Inspector.

APPENDIX B.—FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR BULBS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISINFECTED

Form 389

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS, CERTIFICATION OF DISINFECTION

Date_____ State_____ Serial No. _____

This is to certify that the narcissus bulbs covered by this certificate have been disinfected or treated under my direction and to my satisfaction, as required in regulation 3, section (*b*), of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, as revised. They are therefore permitted to move interstate.

_____ _____
(Name of grower) (Address of grower)

_____ _____
(Quantity of bulbs) (Date of treatment)

Void after June 30, _____.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

By _____
Inspector.

APPENDIX C.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Form 471

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

APPLICATION FOR NARCISSUS INSPECTION

Name of grower_____ Address_____

Location of plantings_____ County_____

Were bulbs inspected before planting? _____ Your certificate number last year _____.

Variety	Estimated number of bulbs	Month and year planted	Source (who owned these bulbs last year?)	Were these bulbs treated before planting?	Certificate No. (if known)
			(Continue on separate sheet if necessary)		

When does the blooming period usually begin? _____
When will the bulbs be ready for storage inspection? _____
Maximum number of shipping tags required if bulbs are certified _____

Signature _____

Date _____

(Mail to your State nursery inspector when filled out. Later notify him when blooming begins and also when the bulbs have been harvested, cleaned, and sorted ready for warehouse inspection.)

APPENDIX D.—FORM OF SHIPPING TAG FOR ALL CERTIFIED BULBS SHIPPED BY GROWERS

Form 391

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS, SHIPPING TAG—QUARANTINE NO. 62

Interstate movement authorized under certificate No._____, State of _____.

Void after June 30, _____

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,

By _____
Inspector.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by

the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, effective May 15, 1928, and has ordered that no narcissus bulbs shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or carried by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in such rules and regulations and amendments thereto.

A copy of the quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of Quarantine No. 62 with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1928.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers in the United States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, effective May 15, 1928. This revision modifies, in particular, the regulations governing the inspection of greenhouse-grown narcissus bulbs and of bulb plantings not heretofore inspected; changes the form of shipping certificates used for interstate movement; requires small broken lots of narcissus bulbs taken from certified shipments to bear a label signed by the shipper certifying to compliance with the regulations; and makes other changes affecting the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs and potted narcissus plants. Copies of the quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., April 19, 1928; The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., April 21, 1928; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., April 21, 1928; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., April 21, 1928; The Denver Post, Denver, Colo., April 20, 1928; The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., April 18, 1928; The Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., April 17, 1928; The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1928; The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., April 19, 1928; The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., April 19, 1928; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, April 21, 1928; The Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1928; The Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., April 18, 1928; The Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, April 19, 1928; The Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., April 21, 1928; The Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1928; The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., April 19, 1928; Portland Press-Herald, Portland, Me., April 20, 1928; The Sun, Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1928; The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., April 19, 1928; The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., April 18, 1928; The Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., April 19, 1928; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., April 19, 1928; The Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., April 19, 1928; The Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., April 21, 1928; The World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., April 19, 1928; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., April 21, 1928; The Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., April 18, 1928; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., April 18, 1928; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., April 20, 1928; The World, New York, N. Y., April 18, 1928; The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1928; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., April 20, 1928; The Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio, April 19, 1928; The Oklahoma News, Oklahoma City, Okla., April 25, 1928; The Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., April 21, 1928; The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1928; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., April 18, 1928; The State, Columbia, S. C., April 19, 1928; The Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., April 20, 1928; Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., April 18, 1928; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., April 21, 1928; The Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 21, 1928; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., April 19, 1928; Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., April 18, 1928; The Seattle Times, Seattle, Wash., April 20, 1928; The Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., April 19, 1928; The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., April 20, 1928; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., April 19, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

NARCISSUS BULB QUARANTINE

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 27, 1928.

In order to prevent the spread of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen) and eelworms (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn) and other eelworms attacking narcissus bulbs, the United States Department of Agriculture has quarantined, by order No. 62, every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia against the interstate shipment of narcissus bulbs, including paper whites, daffodils, jonquils, the so-called Chinese sacred lily or Chinese narcissus, and other species of this genus, unless certified and marked as prescribed by the following regulations, effective May 15, 1928:

RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF NARCISSUS BULBS

Narcissus bulbs and potted narcissus plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from one State or District of the United States into or through any other State or District unless and until they have been certified as being free from bulb flies and eelworms.

No restrictions are placed on the movement of cut flowers of narcissus, paper whites, daffodils, jonquils, etc.

MARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

Every crate, box, or other container of narcissus bulbs, etc., offered for interstate movement by the grower thereof shall have securely attached to it the shipping certificate provided for above.

Such certificate shall remain and continue as a condition of any reshipments of such certified bulbs for interstate movement in original containers.

Certified narcissus bulbs, etc., taken from crates or other original containers for reshipment interstate in smaller lots shall have securely attached to every container a tag or label signed by the shipper thereof reading as follows:

"The undersigned certifies that the narcissus bulbs contained herein were taken from a shipment of narcissus bulbs certified by the Federal Horticultural Board under Notice of Quarantine No. 62."

Persons growing narcissus bulbs with the intention of requesting certification for the movement of the crop interstate should make application for inspection to the inspector designated for the State concerned, one month or more in advanced of the blossoming period of the plants. The inspector designated for the State concerned is the official State nursery inspector to whom requests are sent for other nursery inspection certificates.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

LIMITATIONS ON ENTRY OF NARCISSUS BULBS IN 1928

(Press notice)

APRIL 12, 1928

Continuing the policy of reducing the pest risk to the minimum, the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has announced that the restrictions placed last year limiting the importation of narcissus bulbs for propagation purposes to 100,000 bulbs per variety for each importer will be continued during the shipping season 1928. This limitation however, does not apply to the Chinese sacred lily (Narcissus), but the quantity of this variety authorized is to be indicated in the permit.

The board has also ordered that further special permits shall be refused for the narcissus varieties Von Sion, Barri conspicuus, Ornatus, and Empress.

These varieties are believed to be adequately available in the United States to meet essential propagation needs, and hence it is unnecessary to continue to accept the pest risk which would accompany the further introduction of these varieties. This action is in accord with that taken in 1927 with respect to the varieties Golden Spur, Emperor, Victoria, and Princeps. From the present indications, it would appear that there will be no need for further importation for propagation stock of Paperwhite, Grandiflora, Kind Alfred, and Sir Watkin after the importing season 1928.

The board announces that on the basis of applications now on file or those later received special permits for the importation of narcissus bulbs in the fall of 1928 will be issued as promptly as possible in accordance with the above limitations.

The attention of all persons who are now growing narcissus bulbs imported under special permit for propagation, namely, the imports of the crops of 1926 and 1927, is called to the fact that before further permits can be issued to such persons the board must have on file either a map or a statement showing the exact location where the bulbs are being grown. Moreover, the plantings of all such importations must be appropriately labeled with permit number so as to maintain their identity.

ENTRY OF NARCISSUS BULBS FOR PROPAGATION IN THE FALL OF 1928

HB–213 APRIL 10, 1928.

In order to reduce the pest risk to the minimum and on the basis of the conditions indicated in HB–197 and with the approval of the horticultural experts of the department, the board has ordered for 1928 a continuation of the limitation on the importation of narcissus bulbs for propagation of 100,000 bulbs per variety for each permittee, as outlined in HB–202. As in 1927, this limitation shall not apply to the Chinese sacred lily (narcissus), but the quantities of this variety authorized are to be indicated in the permit. The board has also ordered that further special permits shall be refused for the narcissus varieties Von Sion, Barri Conspicuus, Ornatus, and Empress, on the ground that these varieties are believed to be now adequately available in the United States to meet essential propagation needs, and hence it is unnecessary to continue to accept the pest risk which would accompany the further introduction of these varieties.

From present indications it would appear that there will be no need for further importation, for propagation stock, of Paperwhite, Grandiflora, King Alfred, and Sir Watkin after the importing season 1928.

On the basis of applications now on file, or those later received, special permits for the importation of narcissus bulbs in the fall of 1928 will be issued as promptly as possible in accordance with the above limitations.

The attention of all persons who are now growing narcissus bulbs imported under special permit for propagation, namely, the imports of the crops of 1926 and 1927, is called to the fact that before further permits can be issued to such persons the board must have on file either a map or a statement showing the exact location where the bulbs are being grown. Moreover, the plantings of all such importations must be appropriately labeled with permit number so as to maintain their identity.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

CONFERENCE ON FRUIT AND ROSE STOCKS

(Press notice)

MAY 23, 1928.

A conference is called by the Federal Horticultural Board at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for June 27, 1928, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of placing further restrictions on the importation of fruit and rose stocks, or any classes of them.

In explanation of the proposed conference, it will be recalled that, at the suggestion of nurserymen and rose growers, a conference on this subject was held June 29, 1925, and that at that conference the American Association of

Nurserymen reported a resolution, which had been adopted by that association at its convention held in Rochester the preceding week, that it is the sentiment of the American Association of Nurserymen that no earlier date than July 1, 1930, should be tentatively set for the exclusion of foreign fruit and rose stocks and seedlings.

It was also recommended that, before final action was taken by the Department of Agriculture, a further conference on rose stocks should be called following the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen in June, 1928, for the purpose of determining at that time the progress made in the production of American-grown rose stocks as to quality and quantity.

In accepting these recommendations the department suggested that the reconsideration of both the rose and fruit stocks situations be taken up at the proposed conference in June, 1928, and it is as a result of these understandings and agreements that the present conference is called.

In connection with these recommendations as to date of future conferences for the consideration of the possible exclusion of any or all classes of such stocks, it was suggested by the nurserymen and florists that the Department of Agriculture should make a thorough investigation of production, both of rose and fruit stocks, in the United States. The results of the investigations conducted by the department, through its Bureau of Plant Industry, on the subject of the possibilities of production and present availability of fruit and rose stocks, will be presented at the proposed conference.

In accordance with the policy of the department, where safety permits, it is understood that should a decision be later arrived at to terminate the further importation of any or all of such stocks, an effective date will be fixed which will allow a reasonable period for adjustment both in this country and abroad.

THE NECESSITY FOR CONSIDERING THE EXCLUSION OF FRUIT AND ROSE STOCKS

In connection with the conference of 1925, substantially the following information was given with respect to the fruit and rose stocks situation:

Subsequent to the passage of the plant quarantine act in 1912, the entry of such stocks along with other imported plants was permitted under the condition of certification by competent experts in the country of origin, followed up with such reinspection at point of destination in the United States as could be made by State inspection officials. With the promulgation in 1919 of Quarantine 37, which restricted the entry of most ornamentals, the entry of fruit and rose stocks was continued without additional restrictions to meet what was pointed out at that time as a vital horticultural need, perhaps warranting the temporary acceptance of the risk involved with such mass importations. The results which have been obtained under the method of inspection and certification have demonstrated very clearly that the risks remaining after these safeguards have been applied are much too large to warrant the continuance of authority to import such stocks beyond the period of real horticultural necessity. Not only have numerous dangerous pests been intercepted on such stocks, indicating the inadequacy of foreign inspection, but it has developed also that the reinspection at destination in this country can not by any means be depended upon to complete the safeguards against the entry of such pests. That the period of horticultural necessity has now largely passed and that adequate supplies of most or some of such stocks from home sources are either now available or can shortly be made so seems to be a growing conviction on the part of a considerable element of the nursery and other interests concerned, as well as of State and Federal horticultural workers.

With respect to the possibility of the production in the United States of fruit and rose stocks adequate to meet our needs, it will be recalled that at the public hearing of May 28, 1918, which was held as a basis for the consideration of restrictions on the entry of nursery stock, etc., and which resulted in the promulgation of quarantine 37, it was recommended by nurserymen that the Department of Agriculture should undertake a country-wide study of the problem of home production of fruit stocks to determine the practicability of such production and the most favorable conditions from the standpoint of locality, climate, soil, etc. This work, now covering a seven-year period, is so far advanced that definite recommendations with regard to particular items can be made.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE EXTENDED TO NINE MORE TEXAS COUNTIES

(Press notice)

APRIL 20, 1928.

Nine Texas counties and parts of two others have just been added by the Secretary of Agriculture to the areas under regulation on account of the pink bollworm. All cotton lint from those counties must hereafter be fumigated and compressed before shipment interstate, and all cottonseed is prohibited movement interstate to points outside the area. The amendment becomes effective on April 25. Similar regulations governing intrastate shipments were issued by the State of Texas on April 2.

The territory now brought under regulation consists of that part of west-central Texas involved in the new and very serious outbreak announced by the department several weeks ago. It includes Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, Midland, Martin, Dawson, and Glasscock Counties, the southwest quarter of Borden County, and all of Howard County except the northeast corner.

The department says this is the most threatening outbreak of the pink bollworm since its original introduction into the United States more than 10 years ago. The fact that this new outbreak brings the insect into connection with the unbroken Cotton Belt is the menacing situation, and unless drastic measures can be promptly undertaken to eradicate the pest in this area, its natural spread will carry it rapidly throughout the Cotton Belt. The only known and demonstrated means of effecting eradication is by the establishment of a noncotton zone for one or two years covering the area, and this method has a long record of successes in previous campaigns against similar outbreaks. An effort is now in progress to get such Federal support as will make it possible, in cooperation with the State of Texas, to enforce such plan of eradication.

Issued April 18, 1928.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 1 to Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (Revised)

(Effective on and after April 25, 1928)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 52 (revised), on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated July 9, 1927, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the first proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas the following counties and parts of counties in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Texas area.—The counties of Terrell, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Loving, Culberson, Hudspeth, El Paso, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, Midland, Martin, Dawson, Glasscock, and all those portions of Howard and Borden Counties lying south and west of the following-described boundary lines: Beginning at a point on the Dawson-Borden County line where the south fork of the Colorado River crosses said line; thence in a southeasterly direction following the meanderings of said South fork of the Colorado River to a point in Borden County where the Big Spring-Gail public road crosses said river; thence in a southerly direction following the said Big Spring-Gail road to a point 1 mile south of Morris schoolhouse in Howard County, the same being at intersection of the Vincent road; thence south along fence to Morgan Creek; thence southeasterly along the meanderings of said Morgan Creek to

the Howard-Mitchell County line; thence south along said county line to the southeast corner of Howard County.

New Mexico area.—The counties of Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo.

Arizona area.—The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

This amendment shall be effective on and after April 25, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of April, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] (Signed) W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—This amendment consists in the addition of nine entire Texas counties and parts of two others to areas designated as regulated.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after April 25, 1928, given notice that regulation 3 has been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 1 to Rules and Regulations Supplemental to notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised) mentioned therein this ---------- day of ----------, 1928.

(Signature)

(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers in the State of Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on account of the pink bollworm, effective April 25, 1928. This amendment consists in the addition of the entire counties of Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, Midland, Martin, Dawson, and Glasscock, and parts of Howard and Borden Counties, Texas, to the areas designated as regulated. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in El Paso Herald, El Paso, Tex., April 30, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 25, 1928.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of revised Quarantine Order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture and amendment No. 1 thereto on account of the pink bollworm, effective April 25, 1928. It will be noted that the order absolutely prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of the stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant and gin waste.

The conditions governing the movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, cotton lint, etc., are clearly set forth in regulation 5 of the order and all postmasters concerned will be governed in accordance with the instructions contained therein.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing any of the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph, may not be accepted for mailing from any of the areas quarantined in the order unless the articles have been inspected, certified, and marked, as required.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TEXAS ESTABLISHES NONCOTTON AND REGULATED ZONES

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas the Pink Bollworm Commission of Texas, in pursuance of article 74, chapter 3, Revised Civil Statutes, has held public hearings at Lamesa in Dawson County, Big Spring in Howard County, Midland in Midland County, and Marfa in Presidio County, and has investigated the condition of menace to the cotton industry of the State resulting from the existence of the pink bollworm within the judicial districts in which said hearings have been held; and

Whereas the said pink bollworm commission has made known in its report that a very intense infestation of the pink bollworm exists in Brewster County, and that it believes it dangerous to the cotton industry of this State that any cotton be allowed to be planted or grown in Brewster County and has recommended for this county the prevention of the planting of cotton and the establishment of a non-cotton zone; and,

Whereas the said pink bollworm commission has found that the insect known as the pink bollworm was discovered in the 1927 crop in the counties of Martin, Midland, Howard, Glasscock, Andrews, Ector, and Dawson, and has recommended that all or parts of these counties and certain adjacent areas that may be contaminated be declared a regulated zone; namely:

All of Loving, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, Midland, Martin, Dawson, and Glasscock Counties, and those portions of Borden and Howard Counties lying south and west of the following described boundary line:

Beginning at a point on the Dawson-Borden County line where the south fork of the Colorado River crosses said line; thence in a southeasterly direction, following the meanderings of said south fork of the Colorado River to a point in Borden County where the Big Spring-Gail public road crosses said river; thence in a southerly direction, following the said Big Spring-Gail Road to a point one mile south of Morris Schoolhouse in Howard County, the same being at intersection of the Vincent Road; thence south along fence to Morgan Creek; thence southeasterly along the meanderings of said Morgan Creek to the Howard-Mitchell County line; thence south along said county line to the southeast corner of Howard County.

Now, therefore, I, Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare and proclaim the county of Brewster a noncotton zone, and hereafter, until such time as the pink bollworm commission shall have certified that the condition of menace no longer exists, it shall

be unlawful to plant, cultivate, or grow cotton or allow cotton to grow within such zone; and,

I further declare and proclaim all of the counties of Loving, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, Midland, Martin, Dawson, and Glasscock, and those portions of Borden and Howard Counties described above, a regulated zone, in which it shall be lawful to plant, cultivate, and market cotton under such rules and regulations as shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be hereon impressed at the city of Austin on this 2d day of April, A. D. 1928.

[SEAL.] (Signed) DAN MOODY,
Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM ABROAD

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 16, 1928.

Under various orders promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of the plant quarantine act, the entry into the United States of various plants and plant products has been prohibited or restricted. See section 38 on pages 186 to 187 of the annual Postal Guide for 1927. To aid the Post Office Department in enforcing these orders or any other orders which may be later promulgated, provision has been made by the Federal Horticultural Board to cooperate with the post-office service in the inspection of such parcels as either from examination or from external evidence are found to contain plants or plant products.

Inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture are stationed at the following places:

Atlanta, Ga.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Baltimore, Md.	Miami, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
Brownsville, Tex.	Nogales, Ariz.
Calexico, Calif.	Norfolk, Va.
Charleston, S. C.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Portland, Oreg.
Del Rio, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Denver, Colo.	St. Paul, Minn.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Douglas, Ariz.	San Diego, Calif.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.
El Paso, Tex.	San Pedro, Calif.
Galveston, Tex.	San Ysidro, Calif.
Hidalgo, Tex.	Savannah, Ga.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Seattle, Wash.
Key West, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.
Laredo, Tex.	Washington, D. C.

All parcel-post packages received from foreign countries which either from examination or from external evidence are found to contain plants or plant products will be dispatched for submission or actually submitted to the plant-quarantine inspector at the places named in the foregoing, who will pass upon the relation of the contents to the plant quarantines and will either (1) release the parcel from further plant-quarantine examination, (2) divert it to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or other prescribed port for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, or (3) require its return to the country of origin as prohibited. He may prescribe any safeguards necessary in the handling of the parcel. His decision will be indorsed on the outside of the parcel and if it is to be diverted for inspection or disinfection, he will attach to it a yellow and green special mail tag addressed to the proper mail-quarantine station.

A parcel containing plants received in closed mails made up direct to a post office not named above or a parcel reforwarded to such post office from the post office of original receipt, without having received plant-quarantine

examination, will be forwarded for such examination to the most accessible of the above-named mail-quarantine stations by the post office detecting the parcel.

All mail articles other than parcel-post packages found on customs examination to contain plants or plant products will receive plant-quarantine examination in the same manner as parcel-post packages.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 10 OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

That any employee of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of this act and furnished with and wearing a suitable badge for identification, who has probable cause to believe that any person coming into the United States, or any vehicle, receptacle, boat, ship, or vessel coming from any country or countries or moving interstate, possesses, carries, or contains any nursery stock, plants, plant products, or other articles the entry or movement of which in interstate or foreign commerce is prohibited or restricted by the provisions of this act, or by any quarantine or order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued or promulgated pursuant thereto, shall have power to stop and, without warrant, to inspect, search, and examine such person, vehicle, receptacle, boat, ship, or vessel, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of such nursery stock, plants, plant products, or other articles found to be moving or to have been moved in interstate commerce or to have been brought into the United States in violation of this act or of such quarantine or order.

Approved May 1, 1928.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO

MAY 10, 1928.

HB–211 (Supplement No. 1)

Since the issuance of HB–211, we have been advised that the Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, Mexico, has issued Exterior Quarantine No. 7. A summarized translation of this quarantine is given below:

"MEXICAN EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 7—DECREE OF NOVEMBER 17, 1927

"An absolute quarantine on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*) and the fungus *Fusarium cubense*, prohibiting the importation into Mexico of banana plants and parts thereof from foreign countries."

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

PUBLIC HEARING JUNE 27 TO CONSIDER QUARANTINING NEW YORK STATE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WOODGATE RUST ON SCOTCH PINE

(Press notice)

JUNE 5, 1928.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining New York State on account of the Woodgate rust, a dangerous disease attacking Scotch pine and presumably other hard pines, which has recently been established in various parts of that State, will be held at 3.30 p. m. on June 27, 1928, at Washington, D. C., before the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

The disease, which is apparently both new and dangerous, was first found on Scotch pine at Woodgate, N. Y., and for this reason has been called the Woodgate rust. It is an infection which attacks the host with almost unprecedented virulence. For example, one tree 15 feet high was found by actual count to have over 18,000 galls. The parts of the tree above the galls either die (always, if the trees are young) or, if life continues, "brooms" are produced which dwarf the tree and ruin it for timber. The rust has been proved to

have the capacity for spreading directly from tree to tree without the intervention of any alternate host. This peculiarity will probably make it particularly dangerous and difficult to control.

This gall rust has so far been found only in the State of New York where it occurs in two general areas. One area, located mainly within the general drainage system of the Black River in Oneida, Herkimer and Lewis Counties, is limited on the south by the town of Waterville, on the west by High Market, on the north by Indian River, and on the east by Ohio. The second area is in the northeastern corner of the State, in the counties of Franklin, Clinton, and Essex, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Brushton, Malone, and West Chazy, on the east by Lake Champlain, on the south by Keene and Tupper Lake, while Tupper Lake and Brushton form the extreme western limits. Out of 184 plantings of Scotch pine examined in New York the disease was found in 78.

The origin of the Woodgate rust is unknown as no diseases exhibiting exactly the same chacteristics have yet been discovered in other parts of the United States or of the world. It may prove either to have been introduced from other countries or to be a native of America now attacking an imported variety of pine, which has never developed resistance to it. While Scotch pine is a tree of great value for reforestation in the Northeastern States, especially in light, sandy soils, the danger from Woodgate rust lies less in its damage to that species than in its potential menace to all hard pines, which include some of the most valuable forest trees in America.

The public hearing on account of the Woodgate rust is called to follow immediately the conference on account of the white pine blister rust, for convenience of persons who may wish to attend both.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1928.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATE OF NEW YORK ON ACCOUNT OF THE SO-CALLED WOODGATE RUST

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous plant disease known as the Woodgate rust, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, has recently been discovered attacking Scotch pine in the State of New York.

It appears necessary therefore to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of New York and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and possibly other species of pine, from that State or from any districts therein designated as infested or necessary to be brought under regulation.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315) as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 3.30 p. m. June 27, 1928, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

COTTON PRICE FORECASTS PROHIBITED

HB–214 JUNE 15, 1928.

The attention of employees of the Federal Horticultural Board is called to the following proviso in the agricultural appropriation act for the next fiscal year:

"*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any

prediction, oral or written, or forecast with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same."

All employees are instructed to use the utmost care in conversation on cotton subjects, in order that no remarks, informal or otherwise, may be construed as constituting such a forecast. A violation of the inhibition aimed at by the law will be cause for immediate dismissal.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period April 1 to June 30, 1928:

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* John H. Neamand, an agent of the American Railway Express Co., at Woodbury, N. J., in receiving 11 potted house plants with soil for interstate shipment from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 346.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Chas. A. Green & Son, Inc., 1236–40 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in the interstate shipment of one carload of manure from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 341.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Central Railroad of New Jersey, in the interstate transportation of one carload of manure from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 342.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Hugo Kind, Hammonton, N. J., in the interstate shipment of 25 rooted chrysanthemum cuttings from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 343.)

In the case of the United States *v.* George A. Longstreth, an agent of the American Railway Express Co., at Matawan, N. J., in receiving 22 dahlia tubers and 3 dahlia clumps with soil for interstate shipment from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 347.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Anton E. Wohlert, Narberth, Pa., in the interstate shipment of one bundle of trees from Narberth, Pa., to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 349.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Jerrie C. Casey, an agent of the American Railway Express Co., at Narberth, Pa., in receiving one bundle of trees for interstate shipment from Narberth, Pa., to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 352.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Raymond Pease, Bridgeport, Conn., in transporting 15 baskets of lima beans in the pod, from New York City to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 338.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Robert Ortega, McAllen, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 7 avocados, 2 oranges, 2 sapotes, 3 sweet limes, and 2 apples from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Clemente Pompa, Edinburg, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Thomas Lopez, McAllen, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 avocados, 1 orange, and 1 mango from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lasare Rachoes and his wife, Mission, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 avocados and 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendants were each fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jesus Garcia Leal, Mercedes, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Carmen Alvarez, Donna, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 8 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ray Domingos, Mercedes, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* F. A. Garza, St. Helena, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* F. M. Valverde, Arkansas, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Domingo Amara, Donna, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 8 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* R. Reyna, in attempting to smuggle in 36 plants and 11 pounds of corn from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Candida Argurnasa, in attempting to smuggle in 14 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Vicente Picazo, in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Zeferino Vega, in attempting to smuggle in 36 mangoes and 8 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Edmundo Juarez, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 8 mangoes and 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Manuel Flores, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mrs. A. Fernandez, Mercedes, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Edward Tolstace, Pharr, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 11 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Raphael Olivan, Mission, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* F. Sagardi, 1516 Wyoming Street, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States v. Emelio Salas, in attempting to smuggle in 3 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Angela Gomez, in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Carmen Meraz Diaz, Juarez, Mexico, in attempting to smuggle in 4 mangoes and 6 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jose de la Rosa, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* David Melgosa, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes and 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maura Caldera, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Salazar, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Manuel Ramirez, in attempting to smuggle in 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* G. Argueta, in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Vincente Pecazo, in attempting to smuggle in 6 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Antonio Sanchez, in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Andres Trevino, in attempting to smuggle in 2 avocados and 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was ordered excluded from the United States for a period of at least one year.

In the case of the United States *v.* Pedro de Leon, in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Constante, in attempting to smuggle in 2 mameys from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Petra Gonzales de Garcia, in attempting to smuggle in 1 avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Senovia Castro, in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes and 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mariana Espinosa, in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Manuel Diaz, in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Fulgenoia Morales, in attempting to smuggle in 11 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Florence Claudio, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 mango and 2 sweet limes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria de Jesus Martinez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Graviola Gonzales, Raymondville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 mango and 2 avocado seeds from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Santiago Leal, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 22 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Rual Garces, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria G. Garza, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Guadalupe Cisnero, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 peaches from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* M. Musquis, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 24 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mrs. B. F. Madox, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 avocado seeds from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* John Garza, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes, 1 orange, and 1 avocado, from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Charez, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Soledad Gamboa, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ignacia de Murillo Puente, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Tomas Leyva, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 avocados and 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Petra Izqueria, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes and 1 apple from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maclodio Castro, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jesus de la Torre, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lus Ponce Fernandez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 15 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Julian Salazar, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Hinojo, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Juana Vinegas, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 mangoes and 4 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* W. S. Merrick, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* A. L. Gonzalez, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados and 6 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jose Castro, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Felicitas Hernandez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Francisco Rodriquez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mrs. J. W. del Ruse, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Semona Quesada, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Arellano, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Merced Reyes, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Porferia Arroyo, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Porifiro Solis, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Romona P. de Ontiveros, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Elisa Alarcon, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jesus Vinegas, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lucia Salazar, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Elena Flores de Sierra, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 9 plants from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Hilario Gonzales, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Evaristo Leon, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Elisa Corral, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Luis Hernandez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Librada Alvarado, El Paso, Tex., in attembting to smuggle in 2 mangoes and 2 sapotes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1928

Note.--The act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1929, approved May 16, 1928, provides that the functions of the Federal Horticultural Board, under the plant quarantine act, shall devolve upon and be exercised by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Provision is also made for an advisory Federal Plant Quarantine Board. These provisions are indicated in the following language:

> "* * * Hereafter the functions of the Federal Horticultural Board shall devolve upon and be exercised by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, the chief of which shall serve ex officio as chairman of an advisory Federal Plant Quarantine Board of five members, the four additional members to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture from existing bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture, including the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Forest Service, and who shall serve without additional compensation."

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